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'The Thompson Indians of British Columbia': JAMES TEIT. Edited by FRANZ BOAS.

'Basketry Designs of the Salish Indians': LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

'Archeology of the Thompson River Region': HARLAN I. SMITH.

'Traditions of the Chilcotin Indians': LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

'Cairns of British Columbia and Washington': HARLAN I. SMITH and GERARD FOWKE.

'Traditions of the Quinault Indians': LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

'Kwakiutl Texts': FRANZ BOAS and GEORGE HUNT.

'The Decorative Art of the Amur Tribes': BERTHOLD LAUFER.

The manuscript for a number of additional monographs is completed, and others are in preparation. It is estimated, at the present time, that the results of the expedition will fill eight volumes of the Museum Memoirs.

The Museum is also carrying on work in China, which has been provided for by the generosity of a friend of the institution who desires his name to be withheld. This work has been placed in charge of Dr. Berthold Laufer, who went to China in July, 1901, and is carrying on work at the present time in the southern part of that country. The first part of the collection of Dr. Laufer has arrived at the Museum, and will soon be exhibited. The studies of an expert collector and investigator in that country cannot fail to give important scientific as well as practical results. Dr. Laufer's collections from China will be supplemented by collections made by Dr. C. C. Vinton in Korea.

Work has also been carried on in North America. In the beginning of the year Dr. A. L. Kroeber collected among the western Algonquin tribes. This work was in continuation of his work among the

Arapaho, and has yielded much valuable material. Dr. Kroeber's investigations were directed principally to the study of the conventionalism of the western Algonquin tribes, and to their religious ceremonies. In both these lines he collected information of great scientific interest. This investigation was provided for by the liberality of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

In 1901 Dr. Roland B. Dixon returned from his investigations in northern California, which were supported by the late Mr. C. P. Huntington. Later in the year Dr. Dixon was engaged in the preparation of the scientific results of his inquiry, the publication of which has been provided for by Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

During the summer two investigators were sent out to carry on work among Indian tribes. Mr. William Jones spent four months among the Sac and Fox, and brought back with him much linguistic and ethnological information. Mr. H. H. St. Clair, 2d, studied the northwestern Shoshone. His investigations were partly of a linguistic character, partly ethnological. He directed his attention to the study of the conventionalism of this tribe.

The results of the studies of North American Indians, carried on by the Museum, are in progress of publication. The first volume of these researches is devoted to the Eskimo of Hudson Bay and Baffin Bay, and is in press. The first part of the descriptions of Dr. Dixon is also nearly completed. It is expected that in the coming year the results of Dr. Dixon's and Dr. Kroeber's work may be published.

#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

*Der Gesang der Vögel, seine anatomischen und biologischen Grundlagen.* Von DR. VALENTIN HÄCKER. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1900. Gr. 8vo. Pp. viii+102. Mit 13 Abbild. im Text.

In the first chapter of this interesting brochure Dr. Häcker describes in detail the

anatomical structure of the vocal apparatus in birds, which, with the accompanying illustrations, gives a fair idea of the parts concerned and their functions. Chapter II. treats of the differences in the development of the vocal muscles in different groups of birds, and especially among different groups of song birds (Oscines), as well as of the differences in the vocal apparatus in the two sexes of the same species. In the female the parts are similar to those in the male, but much more feebly developed.

Chapter III. deals with the development of the song instinct, and discusses at some length the theories of Darwin, Wallace, Groos and others, and finally presents his own views on the subject, based in part on new material. The original call-notes, from which song has been developed, he believes were originally signal or recognition sounds, and that these have become specialized according to sex and as an aid to the male in attracting the female. He recognizes four stages or phases in the development of birds' calls and songs, namely: (1) A simple, uniform call, serving as a signal and recognition note for the species, developed by natural selection; (2) varied sexual calls or pairing calls, and (3) singing and warbling, or pairing songs, serving for the mutual attraction of the sexes, and developed through natural unconscious sexual selection; (4) summer, autumn and winter songs of Palearctic birds, expressive of the ordinary emotions of the species ('allgemeine Wirkung auf die Psyche'), and due, at least in part, to natural selection.

Chapter IV. treats of other love-making demonstrations, as the 'clapping' of the stork, the 'drumming' of woodpeckers (forms of 'instrumental music'), the 'bleating' of snipe, song-flights, dances, display of color-marking and other ornamentation, etc., and of their relation to voice and song. In this connection the evolution of courtship or love-making is also considered.

Finally there is a convenient summary of the author's evidence and conclusions, the whole forming a highly original and suggestive treatment of a very interesting subject.

J. A. A.

*Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenæ in the British Museum.* By SIR GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart. Vol. III., Arctiadae (Arctianæ) and Agaristidæ. London. 1901.

This volume of 690 pages is published in the same style as Volume II. of this series, already noted in these pages. The Arctiadae subfamily Arctianæ comprises 946 species from the entire world, of which 83 are here first described. Fifty new generic names are proposed. The small family Agaristidæ, which are, as the author rightly observes, an outgrowth of the Noctuidæ, comprises 225 species, of which eight are here first described. Eleven new generic names are proposed in this group. The author has made some orthographical changes. *Westwoodi*, *whiteleyi*, *kinkelini*, *blakei*, etc., appear in a scarcely recognizable guise as *vestwoodi*, *whiteleyi*, *cincelini*, *blacei*, etc. But *loewi* on page 226 escaped, doubtless by inadvertence. We think these changes scarcely advisable. The woodcuts in the text and the volume of 19 colored plates accompanying the book are up to the author's usual standard, if not slightly superior to it, and add greatly to the usefulness of the work. Owing to the author's method of selecting the types of the older genera, his refusal to recognize some of the names proposed by Jacob Hübner, and to his ideas of the extent of genera, we find the familiar names of the North American species sadly changed. We hope to become accustomed to these changes; but it emphasizes the fact that the concept of the genus is very largely a personal one. With this in view I have catalogued the specimens in the National Museum by specific names, as being the more stable. We miss the genera *Cydosia*, *Doa*, *Cerathosia*, *Psychomorpha*, *Eupseudomorpha* (*Edwardsia* Neum.), *Eudryas* and *Ciris*; but these the author doubtless regards as Noctuidæ. We hope they will not fail to find place in the succeeding volumes, as seems to have happened to the genus *Pygocnucha* with the species *harrisii* Bd., *funerea* Grt. and *robinsonii* Bd., and to *Ptychoglène coccinea* Hy. Edw., which do not appear in either Vol. II. or III., and certainly cannot come in the Noctuidæ which will follow. Our large and handsome Arctain, *Platyrepia virginialis* Bd., has been quite omitted. Equally